DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

A Destructive and Fatal Tornado Strikes Kansas City at Noon Yesterday.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN

The Court House and Lathrop Public School Levelled to the Ground.

A HOLOCAUST OF CHILDREN.

Collapse of a Factory-Firemen and Police at Work on the Ruins-Old and Young Killed and Wounded-Heroic Sufferers.

A Tornado in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 11-A fearful storm of wind and rain swept over this city to-day, from 11 to 12. The court house was totally demolished above the second story. A number of persons were hurt there, but none killed, so far as known. The Lathrop school building was partially wrecked and many children caught in the ruins. Seven are said to have been killed. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. The overall factory on Second street was blown down. Five deaths are reported out of fifteen girls at work in the building. Nearly all others were

A later report from the L....cop school makes ten badly hurt besides those killed. The old waterworks building near the court house was blown down and one or two persons employed there are missing. At the Western Union telegraph office but one wire is working out of the city. Communication has been established with St. Louis over that wire by way of Dallas, Galveston, New Orleans and Memphis.

2:20 p. m.-A span on the bridge next to Harlem was blown down, and it is reported forty persons were killed at the bridge. The span was blown into the Missouri river, blocking the Hannibal & St. Joe, Rock Island, Wabash, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs roads. Eight girls were taken out of the overall factory, four dead. Many others are in the ruins. It is thought over twenty employes are imprisoned in the factory basement. The fury of the storm was confined to the north end of the city. Tie main office of the Western Union Telegraph building was in this portion of the city and the poles heavily weighted with wires were broken off, letting the wires down in a tangled heap. Many wires were

KANSAS CITY, May 11.-2:20 p. m.-The span on the bridge next to Harlem was blown down, and it is reported that forty persons were killed at the bridge. The span was blown into the Missonri river, blocking the Hannibal & St. Joe, Rock Island, Wabash, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs roads. Eight girls were taken out of the overall factory-four dead-and many over twenty employes are imprisoned in the factory basement. The fury of the storm was confined to the north end of the city. The main office of the Western Union Telegraph company is in this portion of the city, and the poles, heavily weighted with wires, were broken off, letting the wires

also carried down with the broken bridge.

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Many wires were also carried down with the broken bridge.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—At 3 p. m. as hearly as can be learned amid intense excitement about twenty persons are known to be dead. Frank Smith and Smith Moffett, owners of the spice wills situated in the old be dead. Frank Smith and Smith Moffett, owners of the spice mills situated in the old waterworks building, on Second and Main streets, were killed. Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was buried in the ruins of the court house, and at 3 o'clock searchers are reported to have come in sight of his body. A teamster who took refuge in the court house is also missing. At Lathrop's school eleven children are reported dead. Of four buildings wrecked all were more or less unsound. The school building had been unsound. The school building had been twice condemned and the court house, by many, was considered unsafe. No one was killed except in these four houses.

The storm, though entailing so heavy loss of life, was nothing of the nature of the tornado that visited the city three years ago. It was a violent wind

city three years ago. It was a violent wind accompanied by a flood of water and some hail which turned many streets into rivers; signs, shutters, chimneys, etc., were blown with the gale, and a number of vehicles were overturned in the streets. Black clouds that rolled over the city created almost the dark ness of night, and made timid ones crouch in terror in cellars. The streets were entirely deserted, and, in some instances, horses were seen wandering about attached to vehicles seen wandering about attached to vehicles and seeking refuge from the pelting storm. The following lists are as nearly accurate as can be given at 4 o'clock. Telephone wires are all down, and this increases greatly the difficulty in getting early and reliable information. Among those reported killed there may be one or two not dead. At Lathrop school, killed—Nellie Ellis, May Bishop, Josie Martin and her little brother. Kate Smith, Ruth Jameson, Bessie Insco, Mattie Moore, Edith Patch, Robert Sprague and L. T. Moore, ir. Among the injured are May Hoover badly hurt; a child named Terry. Edna Evans, Eva Hazlett, Nellie Curry, Mand Askew.

At the water works building, a two-story brick, used as the United States engineer's office, W. A. Weldon was 'injured about the head and breast quite seriously, Major Liv-

office, W. A. Weldon was injured about the head and breast quite seriously, Major Liv-ermore was hurt about the head. Lieutenant F. H. Young had his knee broken and nort about the head, and Mr. Nelson was hurt about the head.

At the Smith & Moffitt spice mills adjoin-ing, Frank Smith was killed and several others braised.

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At the courthouse, on Second and May streets, Depaty Sheriff Henry Dougherty is still missing. He is supposed to be in the ruins. Mr. Moore, of Independence, is dangerously hurt. Ed. Hodges had his back broken. Will Hodges his leg broken and James Chase was badly hurt.

KANAS CITY, May 11.—About 10:30 o'clock this morning ominous storm clouds began gathering over the city. They first appeared in the northwest, and surring westward across the city, turned suddenly about in their course, and descending rapidly, broke upon the city in a terrific burst of wind and rain that swept all lighter objects before them. The darkness was almost like night and people fled to the nearest shelter and awaited with blanched faces the fury of the tempest. The clouds seemed to graze the roofs of the highest buildings and poured out their forrents in apparently solid masses for a time. poured out their torrents in apparently solic

asses for a time.

The sterm struck the city in full force about The storm struck the city in full force about twenty minutes past eleven and raged for half an hour. The streets were running rivers of water, carrying boxes, signs and other similar freight, blown from buildings or swept up by flood. A number vehicles were overturned; and in mady instances drivers abandoned horses, their fate, and sought refuge in stores and houses. Some half accompanied the storm, but the fall was not great. Otherwise the loss to property would have been engrmous from the water streamhave been enermous from the water streaming into the broken windows. As it was, the windows inquite a large number of buildings blown in and goods and furniture were watersoaked.

streets. It consisted of the main building, to which a wing had been added. The building was surmounted by a tower, which for some time has been considered unsafe. It had been twice condemned, once within a few weeks, but no action nad been taken in the matter. This morning the building was crowded with children many of whom went nearly frantic with grief over the appalling darkness and stillness which preceded the tempest. The wind swept midway across the broad prairie from the west, and seemed to concentrate its force in a descent upon the tower, which yielded with a crash, and, tearing down the heavy bell, plunged through the intervening floors to the basement. The main building is a mass of ruins within, shattered walls which still stand. The wing was comparatively uninjured, and the scholars in it was to the property for the tearly building the scholars in it was to the property to the main building is a mass of ruins within, shattered walls which still stand. The wing was comparatively uninjured, and the scholars in it were not hurt. In the main building, however, the one fact was that the awful falling floors precipitated terrified children into the basement, where masses of bricks and boards crushed them to the ground and buried them from view. Persons near, hearing the crash, made their way as best they could against the beating storm to the scene.

RESCUING THE CHILDREN.

The gale quickly subsided, and the work of rescuing was undertaken by cager hands. Owing to the prevailing excitement the first work was not very effective, but the fire department and the police soon arrived and an organized scarch was commenced. The dead and wounded were taken out as quickly as possible and carried to the natatorium adjoining, which was turned into a hospital.

as possible and carried to the natatorium adjoining, which was turned into a hospital.
Here the parents and friends of the little ones
soon gathered, each searching for
his or her own, and uttering heartrending
cries as they recognized in the maimed and
bleeding forms those whom they loved.
Among the first taken out, several were dead,
and one or two were mangled almost beyond
recognition, their clothing torn and their
bodies covered with dust and mortar, the
deathly pallor of the skin showing in painful
contrast against the grime and blood.

HEROIC CHILDREN.

Heroic seenes were enacted during the rescue. Some of the wounded children seemed to have greater self control than their elders. One little girl half buried in debris, eiders. One little girl half buried in debris, over whom the rescuers were busy, begged them to leave her and help the boy beside her, because, she said, he was only 5 years old. The scenes in the natarium as the little ones were brought in and laid upon improvised cots, the dead placed together upon one side were pitful beyond expression. A dozen dead were taken out during the day, and their bodies sent to houses of sorrowing families, and several of the children belonged to prominent families in the city. to prominent families in the city.

FACTORY GIRLS KILLED,

At the overall factory, 110 West Third street, search is still in progress and several persons are still missing. The following are known to have been killed: Jennie Fitzgeraud, Willie Eckman and a woman unidentified. Mary and Maggie Bird will die, and several others are in a dangerous condition. Julian and Joseph Haar, the proprietors, are badly bruised. The overall factory occupied the third floor. The Graham Paper company occupied the second floor. Its employes were unhurt.

company occupied the second floor. Its employes were unhurt.

At No. 110 West Third street stood a three-story brick building in the middle of the block, the third floor of which was used as an overall factory, conducted by Haar Bros, The first and second floors were occupied by the Graham Paper company. In the factory were about twenty-five employes, chiefly girls, when the storm broke out. As they started for the cellar the building fell with a crash, being razed entirely to the earth, and most of the frightened girls were caught in the ruins. Four have been taken out dead, Numbers of others are wounded and some are still missing. A force of laborers are busy to-night by flickering lantern lights upturning confused masses of bricks and timbers.

The county court house stands at Second and Main streets, on the hill exposed to the winds from the north and west. The buildwinds from the north and west. The building was erected nearly twenty years ago for hotel purposes, but when completed was purchased by the county for \$200,000 and converted into a court house. The building has always been considered rather unsatisfactory and the roof had frequently suffered injury from high winds. The storm struck the west corner to-day, blowing in the roof and the major portion of the third and fourth stories. The south wall at the east end was blown into the of the third and fourth stories. The south wall at the east end was blown into the street and Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was caught and killed. All others succeeded in getting out of the building alive.

The jail is located in the basement of the building, and that portion escaped injury. The prisoners were intensely alarmed, but became quiet when the crash had passed and

found themselves upburt,
A JUDGE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Judge Stover had been holding court on the third floor, and had adjourned just be-fore the storm descended. A portion of the roof in falling struck the chair the judge had just vacated.

OTHER BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN. Across the street on the northwest corner of Second and Main streets, stood a two-story brick building erected in 1860 by the Santa Fe Stage company, one of the oldest buildings in the city, from which stages formerly were started across the plains in stage coaching

The building has of late years been occu-The building has of late years been occupied by the United States engineers, adjoining that on the west was a three story brick coffee and spice mill, owned by Smith & Moffatt. This building was demolished, falling over upon the adjoining one, and both were completely wrecked. Frank Smith, senior partner of the firm, was taken bleeding from the ruins and died in a short time.

ing from the ruins and died in a short time.
Mr. Moffatt was badly hurt, and three employes were taken out. The debris is being removed to-night in the search for any who may yet be buried beneath.
BRIDGE BLOWN INTO THE RIVER.
The second span from north end of the bridge accross the Missouri, opposite to the city, was blown into the river, a piece being left apparently uninjured. A great number of telegraph wires were carried down with the broken span. Workmen are busy to-night raising the wires from the wreck, and it is hoped that communication in that direction will be restored by to-morrow tis noped that communication in that direc-tion will be restored by to-morrow morning. The bridge is owned by the Hannibal & St. Joseph com-pany, and is used by that road, the Wabash, Rock Island and Kansas City, St, Joseph & Council Bluffs, The bridge owners say they expect to repair it in ten days, Meanwhile the railroads will make days. Meanwhile the railroads will make temporary arrangements for transporting passengers and freight. The Wabash will send its trains over the Missouri Pacific line via Sedalia and Moberly.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—The following is a list of the lost, killed and wounded so far as ascertained at 10 o'clock to-night:

list of the lost, killed and wounded so far as ascertained at 10 o'clock to-night:

Killee at school houses: Josie Mason, aged 12, living on corner of Eighth and Wyandotte; Bessie Incre, 9 years, 1025 Centre; Nellie Ellis, 11 years, 807 Centre; Julia Ramey, 12 years, 904 Centre; Ruth Jamison, 10 years, 916 Washington; Edna C. Evans, 11 years, 701 Penn; Robert Sprague, 11 years, son of the supertendent of the telegraph of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf road, 620 West Eighth; T. T. Moore, jr., 12 years, son of T. T. Moore, one of the most prominent business men in the city, Hotel Brunswick; Richard Terry, 11 years, Ninth and Jefferson; Mary Lambert, 12 years, Tenth and Blaff; Mary Bishop, 9 years, 303 West Twelfth street. Mrs. Ida Bows, superintendent of the second floor of the school, was terribly crushed about the head and hips, and died to-night.

Killed at overall factory: Jennie Fitzgerald, aged 29, skull crushed, neck broken, home Kansas City, Kas.; Willie Eckman, aged 16, chest crushed, badly mangled, Kansas City, Kas.; Mina Crane, aged 22, skull broken, 1713 Charlotte street; Nellie Cavanaugh, aged 21, head and chest crushed, Armourdale; Katle Kreelman, aged 17, large hole in head near the temple, 578 Gillis street; Wm. K. Towne, aged 19, face crushed beyond recognition, 1231 Cherry street.

Killed at Smith & Moffat's: Frank O. Smith, proprietor, 32 years, hole in left temple, boarded at Centropolis hotel; John Kane, roaster, 28 years, skull broken, Central and Walaut; Henry Hackson (colored), head crushed and badly mashed, Wyandotte, Kas.; Sam Black, 18 years, neck broken, residence unknown.

Killed at the coart house Henry Dougherty,

unknown.

windows in goods and furniture were watersoaked.

Alt this, however, proved entirely insignificant when the full extent of the disaster wrought by the storm became known.

Lothrop school building occupied a prombent site at the corner of Eighth and Main

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Madison, finternal injuries, scrious; Beatrice Terry, leg broken; Neilie Curry, arm broken, back hurt; Eva Hartzel, head cut; Katie Smith, 15, severely cut and bruised; Margaret Hoover, 11 years, internally injured, may dile.

Injured at factory: Joseph Hoar, proprietor, 35 years, collar bone broken, leg fractured; Julian Hoar, 39, slightly bruised; Rose Butler, 18, concussion of the brain, probably fatal; Mamie Creedon, 18 years, head gashed, probably fatal; Lizzie filey, bruised; Mary Bird, hurt internally; Jessie Wood ≼ard, 19 years, cut in the head; Annie Travis, 21 years, thigh crushel and arm broken; Maggie Bird, 17 years, bruised; A. P. Hutchinson, cutter, 35 years old, arm broken, head and chest hurt; Kate Carroll, Is years, cut in face; Annie and Burt Turner, sisiers, bruised; Stephen Morse, shipping clerk of Graham paper factory, cut on head. Injured at court house: Ed. Hedges, clerk, leg broken; James Chase and Eugene Moore, clerk, bruised.

Injured at United State engineer's office: clerk, bruised. Injured at United State engineer's office:

Injured at United State engineer's office; W. A. Walden, seriously hurt about head and breast; Maj. Livermore, hurt about the head; Lieut F. H. Young, skull broken; a man named Neison, head hurt. It is probable that the list will not be completed for a day or two, or until missing ones are accounted for. Several of the injured were probably carried away without their names being reported. being reported.

STATION AGENTS. They Hold an Annual Meeting and Want to be Exclusive.

DES MOINES, May 11.—[Special Telegram,]
-The station agents of Iowa began the annual meeting of their association in this city to-day, with the president, E. L. Hobart, of Cedar Rapids, presiding, and C. M. Simpson, of Fairfield, secretary. The president in his annual address re-viewed the growth of the Iowa dent division, and recommended that the members division, and recommended that the members confine their work to such matters only as concerned them in their business, strictly eschewing politics. He suggested further that the delegation to the national association be instructed to work for a change of name to international; also against the admission of telegraph operators, freight line agents and others not strictly station agents. The old board of officers were reelected and the following were chosen delegates to the national association, which elected and the following were chosen delegates to the national association, which meets at Indianapolis June 9: C. M. Stinson, Fairfield; W. L. Keech, Mason City; J. J. Dayton, Belle Plaine: C. H. Dodd, Nichols, A. L. Dodd, Farley; P. J. Martin, Eldora, E. F. Reagy, Epworth; E. D. Soule, Clarksville; P. J. Pheeney, Fort Dodge; D. B. Smith, Melbourne; J. W. Kinsey, Rockford. The last as the Iowa member of the reception committee.

A Mendelssohn Quintette Row. DES MOINES, Ia., May 11 .- | Special Telegram, |-The famous Mendelssohn Quintette club, of Boston, met with an unfortunate experience when it reached Dubuque, where t gave a concert last night. The club had a falling out among its members. Franks, first violinist, was superseded by a man from Philadelphia. This raised a row in the choir, and two other members of the club, Viein and Miss Edith Edwards, soprano, refused to appear unless Franks did so. Both were discharged, and their places filled by some local singers from Dubuque. Then the concert was given.

Sunday's Storm in Iowa. DES MOINES, May 11.- [Special Telegram.] Reports received from different parts of the state show that Sunday's storm was very severe. In Burlington, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Humbolt and Monticello especially much damage was done, houses being unroofed, trees uprooted and in one or two instances persons were killed by lightning. The rainfall reported is unusually heavy, flooding small streams.

He Didn't Succeed.

DES MOINES, May 11 .- [Special Telegram.] -John Yaunt, saloonkeeper at Anamosa, attempted suicide by shooting yesterday. The

wound will probably not be fatal.

Fatal Railroad Wreck. PITTSBURG, May 11 .- By a freight train accident on the Pennsylvania railroad last night, three men were instantly killed and twenty-five cars wrecked. The accident was the result of a heavy storm, which swept through the Conemaugh valley last night. The tornado picked up several empty freight cars standing on a side track and carried them to the main track. A heavy west bound freight train going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, crashed into the obstacles before the angineer had thus to receive the angine

ngineer had time to reverse the engine I wenty-five cazs were totally demolished and the wreck strewn along the track a distance of several hundred yards. The conductor, engineer and fireman were killed instantly. West bound trains have been delayed twelve ours. The loss reaches several thous and A Newspaper at Auction.

ARAPOHOE, Neb., May 11.-[Special]-The material and stock of the Homerville Boanerges has been sold under a chattel mortgage in favor of the Union Type Foundry of Chicago against G. T. Webster, and was bought in by Mr. J. A. Stewart, who has been managing the concern for the past month. He will change the name to the Homerville Record.

Destructive Fire Near Stanton. STANTON, Neb., May 11.-Early Monday morning the barns of the Stanton Breeding company, fourteen miles south of here, were destroyed by fire. Thirty-eight head of breeding mares, valued at about \$5,000, and one stallion, valued at \$2,100, perished in the flames, besides the farm implements and harness. The loss will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The ranch was principally owned by Marshall Field, of Chicago. Inurance about \$5,000.

A Steamship Lost.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The steamship Acadia of Baltimore, is lost. She sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 10, with a cargo of bananas. A few days ago a vessel arriving in Boston reported passing the house of a steamer at sea. Shortly after the Acadia sailed a cyclone prevailed in the vicinity of the West Indies, and it is presumed she was caught in it. Some twenty-four persons were on board.

No Cause Assigned. Boston, May 11.-At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Frederick A. Palmer, a well known homoeopathic physician, left home with his 4-year-old grandson, and took passage on the steamer John Brooks for Port-land. About 10 o'clock he was seen by the captain to take the child in his arms and jump from the rail into the water. The steamer was stopped and boats lowered, but the bodies could not be found. The doctor was 73 years old.

Montana is All Right.

Helena, Montana is all reight.

Helena, Mont, May 11.—Spruille Braden, superintendent of the assay office, in his official report made to the director of the mint to-day, gives Montana's production of the precious metals last year at \$23,000,000, divided as follows: Gold, \$5,000,000; silver, \$9,000,000; copper, \$9,000,000.

The Captured Fishing Smack. Hallfax, N. S., May 11.—Commander Scott last evening handed over to the collector of customs at Digby the confiscated fish-ing schooner, "David J. Adams." The cap-tain and crew of the Adams are expected to arrive at Digby to-day, when their affidavits will be taken, and a protest entered against

The Trial of Brooks. St. Louis, May 11.-The work of selecting jury to try the case of H. M. Brooks was continued in the criminal court this morning up to 2 o'clock. Fourteen men out of the necessary forty-eight from whom the final twelve are to be chosen have been selected.

SHAKING

Senator Van Wyck Exposes One of the Disgraceful Methods.

MILLIONAIRE STANFORD KICKS

Tweedledee and Tweedledum-The Difference Between "Rumons Competition" and Combinations to Beat the Public.

Van Wyck on Monopoly.

Washington, May 11.—[Special Telegram.]—During a speech in the senate to-day by Mr. Stanford on the inter-state commerce bill Mr. Van Wyck engaged that distinguished railroad magnate and forty millionaire Californian in a cross-examination which was quite spirited and interesting, and which brought out some good points.

It was as follows: Mr. Van Wyck-"I understood the senator from California to say that San Francisco has been a competitive point in traffic. I should like to know, first, which, if any, part of the railroad fixed the rates between New York and San Francisco at the point of time referred by the senator from Kentucky when was the competition then between New York and San Francisco, and who fixed the rates between New York and San Francisco then?"

Mr. Stanford-"At that time there was a general schedule. There have been times when competition has been so great that the traffic agents were permitted to exercise their

traffic agents were permitted to exercise their discretion, but ordinarily it is fixed by schedule rates.

Mr. Van Wyck—"By whom?"

Mr. Stanford—"To the companies."

Mr. Van Wyck—"By the railroad managers? Then do not the railroads fix the rates between New York and San Francisco? Did they not at that time?"

they not at that time?"
Mr. Stanford—Nominally, yes,"
Mr. Van Wyck—"Then where was the competition?"
Mr. Stanford—"Competition dictated the schedule rates."
Mr. Van Wyck—"Where was the competition?"
Mr. Stanford—"The competition was by

water."
Mr. Van Wyck—"At that time did not the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, by the payment of \$1,000,000 a year, more or less, control the negotiation by ocean between New York and San Francisco." Mr. Stanford-"The great competition was

Mr. Stanford—"The great competition was by Cape Horn. When people are not in a hurry they can well afford to ship."

Mr. Van Wyck—"Then Cape Horn was the competing point?"

Mr. Stanford—"One of them."

Mr. Van Wyck—"Then let me renew my question. At the time spoken of by the senator from Kentucky, and when the schedule rates were fixed by the railroads, did not the principa Pacific railroads at that time control the ocean navigation, the Pacific Mail steamship line, by paying the steamship company over

ocean navigation, the Pacific Mail steamship line, by paying the steamship company over \$1,000,000 a year?"

Mr. Stanford—"At that particular time I do not know, but of the general fact I do know. It was to prevent ruinous competition. The railroads chartered the privilege of sending so many tons in these ships and paid them so much for it, and filled them up with such kind of freight as they did not want to carry on the railroad. That is what they did. That was business, in my judgment. I justify it and have no occasion to offer an apology to anybody for it."

Mr. Van Wyck—"Then the fact is, however, that the Pacific railroads—the Central Pacific and Union Pacific—made these terms with the Pacific Mail Steamship line for the purpose of preventing competition on that purpose of preventing competition on that

Mr. Stanford—"A minion's competition."
Mr. Van Wyck—"I do not ask whether it was injurious or otherwise, it was done to prevent competition."
Mr. Stanford—"I answer for myself. You

put your questions I say to prevent a ruinous competition." Mr. Van Wyck—"That competition was checked, the ruinous part of that competition was checked by the railroad company yaying million dollars or upwards a year to the steamship line,"
Mr. Stenford—"Do not think we ever paid Mr. Van Wyck—"Whatever it was, the railroad companies did not consider this competition around Cape Horn sufficiently ruinous to purchase it off."

Mr. Stanford—"No, we could not interfere

with it. FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, May 11,-Senator Hoar presented a memorial from the republican central committee of Ohio, charging that the election of Henry B. Payne to be United States senator, was secured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and requesting the senate to

investigate. Referred to the committee on privileges and

Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

A number of petitions were presented and referred praying congress to enact legislation against oleomargarine.

After routine morning business the interstate commerce bill was taken up and consideration resumed.

An amendment offered by Wilson of Iowa, which would punish men who knowingly asked for or received reduction of rates, was after short debate rejected.

after short debate rejected.

Mr. Morgan formally offered his amendment heretofore referred to, to punish by fine and imprisonment men who conspire to stop or interfere with the running of trains engaged in the interstate commerce.

Messrs. Vest, Teller and Maxey contend
that this was matter for the states to deal with, Mr. Cullom feared that the amendment

Mr. Cullom feared that the amendment would embarass and perhaps imperil the passage of the bill, and so he opposed Mr. Morgan's amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Hoar the amendment was laid on the table. Yeas 49, nays 3, Mr. Brown offered an amendment providing for the punishment of persons injuring the property of the railroad companies, tracks, bridges, cars, etc. The amendment would make it felony to maliciously injure such property, and, if death resulted from injury, then the offense should constitute murder. The amendment was laid on the murder. The amendment was laid on the

Considerable debate then arose upon an amendment of Mr. Plumb's, offered for him, in his absence, by Mr. Ingalis. It is the amendment of which Mr. Plumb some time amendment of which Mr. Plumb some time since gave notice, prohibiting members of congress, officials of the government and their families from accepting free passes and prohibiting railroad companies from giving them such passes or reduced rates.

To this Mr. Teller offered an amendment prohibiting any of the subsidized railroads from giving free passes.

from giving free passes.

Mr. Edmunds said that if Mr. Teller would extend the provisions of his amendment so as to cover not only subsidized railroads, but all roads coming within the purview of the act, he would favor it.

Mr. Teller modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Logan said that the proposition about free passes was making the bill ridiculous. We were dealing with this matter in a way to induce the country to believe that members of the United States congress were afraid of themselves; afraid to trust their own beneaty. Congress has been in a burry own honesty. Congress has been in a hurry to deny its own members franking privilege, while allowing every clerk in the departwhile allowing every clerk in the department, or army, or may to use free envelopes. State legislation, affecting legislators, had prohibited members from accepting railroad passes. Why? Because the members wanted the people to think they were more honest than others. Yet he noticed that members traveled up and down the railroads just the same. It could not be stopped. It was this kind of weakness in legislation that caused the country to think legislators were dishonest. He (Logan) did not propose to tell his constituents that he could be bought with a railway pass. They did not believe he could, it was about time for men to act like honest men.

The committee their discussed, for time, the contumacious conduct of the witness and it was resolved to secure answers from him if there were any power in congress to enforce them. The committee then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The special order for to-day being the consideration of the business reported from the committee on private land claims, the house after reading the fournal went into a committee of the whole on bills providing for the appointment of a commission to settle private land claims in the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and

in the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and the state of Colorado.

The committee on commerce reported the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to strike out the appropriation for the judge advocate general's department. He said that the department had decided cases without a knowiedge of law and that the system followed by the department was outrageous.

Mr. Wheeler admitted that abuses had existed in the department, and, as an instance of this, he stated that General Holthad been appointed for the purpose of striking down McClellan.

Mr. Hepburn replied to some remarks previously made by General Bragg, in which he alluded to him (Hepburn) as the boiling pot from Iowa.

viously made by General Bragg, in which he alluded to him (Hepburn) as the boiling pot from Iowa.

The difficulty with the gentleman from Wisconsin, said Hepburn, seemed to be congenial and he ought not to be censured for his language. The gentleman from Alabama, (Wheeler,) had taken upon himself the roll of slanderer, when he made the charge that he did against Abraham Lincoln, who had appointed him to office. General Holt had not been appointed to office for any purpose that was inimical to justice and right-dealing. There had been no purpose of assaulting General McClelland or any other general. It ill became any gentleman from Alabama. It ill became any gentleman situated as that gentleman had been, to assume the roll of slanderer of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause on republican side.]

Mr. Bragg said that the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama were not a slur on Lincoln, but as he, Bragg, had had occasion to say once before in this house, the gentleman m who were opposed to having the drapery of garments drawn aside for fear of showing the political and moral leprosy that existed, always dodge behind Lincoln's great coat. It was Mr. Stanton and not Mr. Lincoln to whom the gentleman from Alabama had referred. As to the personal allusious of the gentleman from Iowa, it had taken that gentleman so long to get into action that out of compassion for him he (Bragg) would not stir him up

long to get into action that out of compassion for him he (Bragg) would not stir him up

again just now.

The motion to strike out was lost—82 to 92.

Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

VIEWS ON OLEOMARGARINE. Ex-Congressman Deering of lowa Speaks Bitterly of the Article.

Washington, May 11.—[Special Telegram.]—Ex-Congressman Deering of Iowa is here earnestly supporting the interests of the dairymen of his state and Nebraska and is helping on the fight against the fraudulent manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. He regards this as one of the overshadowing questions of the day and says the matter has reached that stage where congress must decide whether or not a few greedy and grasping men shall be permitted by deception and fraud to smother out and destroy one of our greatest industries-one in which 5,000,000 citizens with 15,000,000 cows are engaged on small farms and large farms in all parts of the country-and whether the many millions of consumers of butter and cheese shall be deprived of pure and healthy dairy product and compelled to either do without or use the bogus article. He believes the question of health versy ir the pure article. In reference to the claim of the butterine men, that the demand for butter cannot be supplied by farmers and hence butterine becomes a necessity, Mr. Deering said to the BEE correspondent to-night that the northwest alone could supply the world with good butter if left untrammeled and given a fair opportunity for development, and that in the west their methods of farming had changed. The practice of raising wheat almost exclusively had been greatly abandoned and dairying had taken its place. He said that in his own county six years ago not one pound of creamery butter had been made, but last year that county shipped to the east 1,250,000 pounds; and so it would soon be in 500 other counties if they can have encouragement and fair play. Mr. Deering expressed the belief that the well-organized efforts of bogus matter to mislead and drive this congress and the country would fail, and that a compre-hensive and stringent law will be enacted which will furnish that relief from this inquity and fraud which is demanded by nine-tenths of the American people.

Lavish Appropriations. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- As it passed the

house the river and harbor appropriation bill

montes the river and mirror approprie	errour pur
makes the following division of the	total ap
propriation:	Section Inches
Maine	100,000
New Hampshire	8,000
Vermont	15,000
Massachusetts	214,000
Rhode Island	95,000
Connecticut	255,000
New York	35.000
Now Iorgan	120,000
New Jersey	491.000
Pennsylvania	105,000
Delaware	
Maryland	157,000
Virginia	404,000
West Virginia	215,000
North Carolina	206,50
South Carolina	341,000
Georgia	410.50
Florida	304,00
Alabama	375,00
Mississippl	103,50
Louisiana	153,50
Texas	959,00
Arkansas	146,00
Tennessee	494,50
Kentucky	257,00
Indiana	133,50
Ohio	248,00
Illinois	265,00
Michigan	918.50
Wisconsin	25,50
Minnesota	100,00
Montana	25,00
California	322,50
Missouri	17,50
Oregon	605,00
Washington territory	14,50
Ohio river	500,00
Falls of Ohio	200,00
Missouri river	610,60
Mississippi river	3,805,00
Examinations and surveys	100,00
**************************************	W.W. W. S. S. S.

Nebraska Sadly Left.

WASHINGTON, May 11.- [Special Tele gram.]-Patents were issued as follows: A! exander J, Arthur. Fort Dodge, Iowa, three inside blind, folding blind for windows, and window blind. George Crain, Fairfield Iowa, fence post. Thomas S. Davidson Colesburg, Iowa, hay carrier. George L. Eaton, assignor of one-half to R. Fullerton Des Moines, Iowa, collapsible flying target Chas. W. Eckerson, Creston, Iowa, loose pul ley oiler. Charles C. Gilman. Eldora, Iowa filtering elstern or vat, water filtering, well filtering elstern or vat, water filtering, well or reservoir filtering material. Allen Jofinston, Ottumwa, Iowa, under braider for sewing machines. Martin V. Jordan and C. O. Cole, litts, assignors of one-third to G. L. Ramsev, Aigona, Iowa, corn planter. Jacob V. Leydig, Greene, Iowa, sheef carrier for harvesters. Nebraska genius has run down to a very low ebb, a patent has not been issued for over two weeks to a Nebraskau.

A Compliment for Consul Vifquin. Washington, May 11.—[Special Telegram]

The following from to-day's New York World will doubtless be of interest to Dr. Miller and his allies: "Vifquain who was recently appointed consul general to Central America, is a French editor from Nebraska. He has been an editor in Nebraska fighting monopoly and corporations for the last twenty years. He came to this country just be

fore the war, because of his love for our in stitutions. He went through the war of the rebellion as an officer of the Union army. He is one of few officers who have received the thanks of congress for gailant services upon

New Orleans Port. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- In view of the neessity for the shippers of flour from St. Louis and other points along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to make use of the Morgan line of steamers, from New Orleans to Havana, via Key West, in exportation of that commodity, the collector of customs at that commodity, the collector of customs at New Orleans has been authorized to consider New Orleans as a port of exportation in such eases within the meaning of the regulations, and allow drawbacks on bags which may be shipped in future by the said line; provided exporters produce, in addition to the requisite bill of lading and return of official inspection, a certificate from the collector at Key West that no flour in bags had been landed at any port within his district by such vessel, and an average specified in the preliminary drawback entry filed at New Orleans.

The Drive-Well Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The supreme court has refused to grant the motion made by Col. Henderson of Iowa some time ago to consolidate the drive-well cases. This decision is not regarded as in any degree an indication of the opinion of the supreme court on the merits of the cases. Had the decision, how-ever, been favorable, it would probably have guaranteed a more speedy termination, as the cases will come up singly and consume more time than otherwise.

Refuting English Lies.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Representative Ward of Chicago sent the following cablegram to Hon. Edward Gray, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Ireland:-"As a representative in the American congress from a Chicago district, where the recent riot took place, I desire to say in refutation of the Standard's articles and of certain English newspapers that not a single person of Irish birth or of Irish extraction was the with anarchists who incited, organized or participated in the assaults, but on the contrary several of the brave Irish-Americans were lost in protecting the lives and interests of Chicago *citizens*, James H. Ward."

Pension Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The senate con nittee on pensions to-day adopted a resoluion calling upon the commissioner of pensions for an estimate of the outlay required under Ingall's bill for the removal of the limitation of arrears of pension act.

The committee on military and militia ordered a favorable report on Logan's bill for the equalization of bounties.

The Mexican Reciprocity Treaty. WASHINGTON. May 11.-The ways and neans committee received the report of the sub-committee adverse to the Mexican reci-procity treaty. The reading of the report practically consumed all the time the com-mittee was in session. No action was taken.

The Telephone Scandal.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- In the telephone nvestigation to-day, A. N. Hill testified that he had been told of the Pan-Electric meeting at 1327 G street by another person not connected with the Pan-Electric, whose name vitness absolutely refused to divulge. His informant had said that Mrs. Rines, the landlady of the house, would make an affidavit that Secretary Garland had attended

that meeting. The committee directed thewitness to give the name of his informant, but he still refused. Thereupon Mr. Ranney moved that the witness be presented to the house for contempt but did not ask immediate action. The witoleaded illness and asked to be excused at this point and the request was granted.

New Iowa Postmasters. WASHINGTON, May 11. - [Special Telegram.] - Seth D. Hoagland has been commisioned postmaster at Douglas, Iowa, and Lewis J. Kennedy at Bondurant, I Susan R. Flint has been designated a postmistress at Bowen, Iowa. J Satchell, of Montezuma, Iowa, is here.

WASHINGTON, May 11.- | Special Tele ram.j-Representative Weaver, of the Omaha district, who has been in Pennsylva-nia for some time, is expected to return here the latter part of this week.

Base Ball Games Yesterday. The following is the result of the various games of base ball played by the leading clubs of the country:

AT PITTSBURG. Pittsburg...... 0 1 3 0 4 1 0 0 0 9 Cincinnati..... 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 7 Base hits-Pittsburg 14; Cincinnati 8, Errors-Pittsburg 5; Cincinnati 5, Umpire, Clinton. Pitchers, Hofford and McKeon. AT NEW YORK,

Brooklyn...... 8 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0-13 Athletic....... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 Base hits—Brooklyn, 15; Athletic, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Athletic, 10, Pitchers, Kennedy and Hawkins. Umpire, Ferguson-LOUISVILLE, May 11.—Louisville, one in six. St. Louis, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1—9. Base hits, Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 14. Errors, Louisville 3; St. Louis, 4. Pitchers, Ramsey and Fautz. Umpire, John Kelley. CHICAGO, May 11.-Chicagos, one in tourth inning. Boston, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1-5, Base htts, Chicago 1, Boston 10. Errors, Chicago 5, Boston 2. Pitchers, Clarkson and Stemmeyer, Umpire, Curry. DETROIT. May 11.—Detroit, 0, 0, 0, 5, 4, 0, 0 1—10; New Yorks, nothing. Umpire, Gaff-

The Greeks Advancing. LONDON, May 11,-The porte notified the powers that a body of Greek irregulars are

advancing toward the frontier, and that Turkish troops had been ordered to repel them. The Ottoman bank will advance the porte \$8,750,000. Four Persons Drowned. Kansas Cfty, May 11 .- Four persons were

drowned near Parsons, Kan., yesterday morning by the overturning of a ferry boat,

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Many Railroad Companies, However, Refuse to Discharge New Hands.

THE CURSED BOHEMIANS."

An Ominous Quiet Prevails in the Chicago Lumber Yards-Most, the Anarchist, in Jail-Employers

Combining Against Strikers.

Chicago Again Alive.

CHICAGO, May 11.—|Special Telegram,]
-Business has resumed its usual aspect at all the freight depots to-day, and is moving along as smoothly as before the strike began. New men who were brought here to fill the places of the strikers are still retained by the majority of the roads. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was among the first to reopen their freight houses with a full set of new hands, to whom they promised steady employment, and they are keeping this promise o them to the very letter. They have refused to take back any of their hands and are still running with a full force of new ones and are now, as they were for several days before the strike collapsed, taking and delivering all freight offered them. The Northwestern road, and a majority of the others, also refused to discharge new hands and reinstated only as many of the old hands as were necessary to give them a full complement of men.

In regard to the end of the strike of switch tenders on the Western Indiana road, the officers of the company say that they made no concessions whatever, but that the men returned to work on the old basis of pay-

ment. "CUSSED BOHEMIAN SOCIALISTS."

ment,

"CUSSED BOHEMIAN SOCIALISTS."

A ride through the southwest lumber district at noon to-day found most of the great yards still deserted. In one or two places twenty-five or thirty men were at work as onyesterday. In nearly every yard five or ten stand-bys, who are hired by the year, are keeping things in shape and guarding pilos from suspicious looking strangers. Proprietors are engaged largely in sitting at the doors of their offices waiting.

"These cussed Bohemian socialists," said one man who would not allow his name to be used for fear of fire in his shingles, "are the ones who are blocking all our business. They form 95 per cent of all men employed in our yards, There are others who can talk English who are around here and ready to work, but they do not dare lift a hand for fear of these ugly, ignorant socialists, 'They are enraged because of the death of some of their gang from police bullets, and from their own folly at the drug store, and my belief is they will never consent to go to work till they have revenge, either by destroying property or taking life."

Notwithstanding the strong protection, the lumber men and planing mill bosses did not

Notwithstanding the strong protection, the lumber men and planing mill bosses did not attempt to start up their works. Both employers and employes who are willing to go to work on the old basis, were afraid of at-tacks by the anarchists. They were not afraid of open attacks on men white at work in daylight, but of secret attacks on workmen returning home from their day's labor. This is thought to be one of the strongest motives for remaining idle for a while. While lumber men will not concede anything from ten hours work—it is asserted that the majority of their hands would return to work at one were it not for this fear of

The strike in the North Side lumber yards is practically settled. From 3,000 to 5,000 men are employed there and they have resumed work at the old scale—ten hours work and

ten hours pay.

Most of the wounded officers now lying at the hospital are improving visibly, and it is the present opinion of those attending on

the patients that there will be no more deaths. Affairs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 11.—There was no attempt to resume work in West Side lumber districts this morning, and 8,000 to 10,000 men employed in the yards are still idle. The lumbermen claim a great majority of the men are overawed by the Bohemian socialists who infest that region. A large force of police continues stationed in the district to guard against any outbreak. The yards in the north and south divisions of the city, and at the South Chicago yards and planing mills, are all fully resumed on the old basis of ten hours' work and ten hours' pay, so that the hours' work and ten hours' pay, so that the humber business of the city is in reality only lightly affected. The metal working establish ments opened again this morning with larger working forces than yesterday, and the proprietors expect to see all men on duty again within a few days.

As a class the furniture workers constitute the only one still holding out for eight hours. The boot and shoe manufacturers who tried the eight hour day as an experiment, are considering the advisability of re-

who tried the eight hour day as an experiment, are considering the advisability of returning to ten hours. Evidences of the present great strikes are rapidly disappearing in every portion of the city. The Brunswick Balke Collender billiard table company this morning claimed they had on hand 150 men at work. This number is not nearly sufficient to run the factory. At 9:30 o'clock a great crowd of strikers stood around the factory on Market street, but were dispersed by a squad of police. The police reserves are still on duty at their respective stations. The police are devoting their energies in procuring evidence against the anarchists. It is claimed that on the trial of the conspirators the evidence will be ample for the conviction of murder against August Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Fischer.

From Under a Bed.

NEW YORK, May 11 .- Most, the notorious anarchist, was captured in a house in Allen street in this city to-day by Inspector Byrne. He was dragged from under a bed, hand-cuffed and taken to jail.

Hinoise Dentists Convene.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 11.—The State
Dental association met in its twenty-second annual convention for a four days' session in the city hall here to-day. About seventy members are in attendance. There was an address of welcome by Alderman W. II. Lundy, and a response by President Giliner. During the day many important papers were read and discussed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Is the best blood purifier before the public cures where others fail.

res where others fail,
"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best" "Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me,

Mandrake, Bock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Ber- It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofries, and other well-known and valuable vege- ula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, table remedies. The combination, proportion Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Sick Headache, Indiand preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsagestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed tism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overby other medicines. It effects remarkable comes that extreme tired feeling, and builds

medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver comand refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." plaint with which I had suffered 20 years."

J. S. Fogg, 106 Spruce Street, Portland, Me. J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

tism and improved my appetite so much that 90 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ticket agent, P. & R. Rd., Bound Brook, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. 1. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made | "Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and a good investment of one dollar in medicine quantity to show its effect than any other prepfor the first time. It has driven off rheuma- aration." Mrs. C. A. Hubbard, N. Chili, N.Y. "My wife had very poor health for a long my boarding mistress says I must keep it time, suffering from indigestion, poor appelocked up or she will be obliged to raise my tite, and constant headache. She tried everyboard with every other boarder that takes thing we could hear of, but found no relief till Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, she tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle, and never felt better "I find Hood's Sarsaparilia the best remedy in her life. We feel it our duty to recommend for impure blood I ever used." M. H. BAXTER, it to every one we know." GEORGE SOMER-VILLE, Moreland, Cook County, Ill.

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